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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09 408,858	09 30 1999	J. RICHARD HANNA	D-1116R1	4536

28995 7590 12 23 2002

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EXAMINER

FUREMAN, JARED

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2876

DATE MAILED: 12/23/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/408,858

Applicant(s)

HANNA ET AL.

Examiner

Jared J. Fureman

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 October 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 9/30/1999 is/are a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of the notice of appeal filed on 8/5/2002 and the appeal brief filed on 10/3/2002, which have been entered in the file. Claims 1-30 are pending.

1. In view of the appeal brief filed on 10/3/2002, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Johnston (US 5,673,333, previously cited).

Johnston teaches a method comprising: (a) depositing an item (envelope, check, or payment slip, for example) inside a deposit accepting machine (10), (b) displaying an

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image of the deposited item through a display (24) operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, wherein a depositor is provided assurance of the deposit, capturing an item image of the deposited item inside the deposit accepting machine with an imaging device (scanning means 76), wherein the item image is displayed in (b) (see figures 1, 2B, 3, column 1 lines 9-22, column 2 lines 46-65, column 4 lines 38-43, column 4 line 66 - column 5 line 18, column 5 lines 33-36, 45-61, column 6 line 51 - column 7 line 10).

4. Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sharman et al (Self Service Document Processing For Banking Automation, previously cited).

Sharman et al teaches a method comprising: (a) depositing an item (a check) inside a deposit accepting machine (an ATM, see step numbers 1-3 of page 8/5), (b) displaying an image of the deposited item through a display operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine (see step number 6 of page 8/5), wherein a depositor is provided assurance of the deposit, capturing an item image of the deposited item inside the deposit accepting machine with an imaging device (see step number 4 of page 8/5), wherein the item image is displayed in (b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 21-24, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al (US 6,164,529, previously cited) in view of Johnston.

Peters et al teaches a method comprising the steps of: capturing a user/depositor image of a user/depositor with an external area imaging device (digital camera 44), wherein the external area imaging device has a field of view including an exterior area outside of a deposit accepting machine (ATM 10), capturing an item image of a deposit item (via a document processing module 40), storing the user image and the item image in associated relation in a storage device (flex disc 34), receiving a user input (card data and PIN) from the user through at least one input device (key pad 16, card reader 24) in operative connection with the deposit accepting machine, comparing through operation of a computer data corresponding to at least a portion of the user input to data stored in a data store for a corresponding relationship, enabling the user to access the interior area to place the deposit item therein responsive to the input data and stored data having a corresponding relationship (valid card and PIN number), wherein the input device includes a card reader (24) and the input received includes data encoded on a card, an apparatus including the deposit accepting machine, external area imaging device, the internal area imaging device, and the display recited in claim 1, operated responsive to a computer to perform the method steps recited in claim 1 (see figures 1-3, column 1 line 58 - column 2 line 23, column 2 lines 41-59, 62-65, and column 3 lines 4-13).

Peters et al fails to specifically teach capturing an item image of a deposit item placed inside the deposit accepting machine with an interior area imaging device (Peters et al fails to specify the location of the document processing module 40), wherein the interior area imaging device has a field of view including an interior area inside the deposit accepting machine, displaying the user image and the item image to the user through a display operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, wherein a depositor is provided assurance of the deposit, the deposit accepting machine includes an item transport extending in the interior area, and prior to step (b) further comprising the step of: moving the deposit item away from the access opening with the item transport to a first internal area wherein the deposit is not accessible through the access opening, wherein the image of the deposit item in step (b) is captured when the deposit item is in the first internal area, wherein the interior area of the deposit accepting machine includes a second internal area, wherein the deposit item is stored in the interior area in the second internal area, and subsequent to step (c) further comprising the step of passing the deposit item from the first internal area to the second internal area.

Johnston teaches a method comprising: capturing an item image of a deposit item (envelope, check, or payment slip, for example) placed inside the deposit accepting machine (10) with an interior area imaging device (scanning means 76), wherein the interior area imaging device has a field of view including an interior area inside the deposit accepting machine, displaying the item image to the user through a display (24) operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, wherein a

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depositor is provided assurance of the deposit, the deposit accepting machine including an access opening (14) to the interior area, the deposit accepting machine including an item transport (common transport section 34) extending in the interior area, and prior to step (b) further comprising the step of: moving the deposit item away from the access opening with the item transport to a first internal area (document transport section 36, including the scanning means 76) wherein the deposit is not accessible through the access opening, wherein the image of the deposit item in step (b) is captured when the deposit item is in the first internal area (the document transport section 36), wherein the interior area of the deposit accepting machine includes a second internal area (document bin module 86), wherein the deposit item is stored in the interior area in the second internal area, and subsequent to step (c) further comprising the step of passing the deposit item from the first internal area to the second internal area (the check is not placed into document bin module 86 until after the check image has been displayed and the transaction is instructed to proceed by the user), (see figures 1, 2B, 3, column 1 lines 9-22, column 2 lines 46-65, column 3 lines 8-33, column 4 lines 38-43, column 4 line 66 - column 5 line 18, column 5 lines 33-36, 45-61, column 6 line 51 - column 7 line 10).

In view of Johnston's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al, capturing an item image of a deposit item placed inside the deposit accepting machine with an interior area imaging device, wherein the interior area imaging device has a field of view including an interior area inside the deposit accepting machine,

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displaying the user image and the item image to the user through a display operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, wherein a depositor is provided assurance of the deposit, the deposit accepting machine includes an item transport extending in the interior area, and prior to step (b) further comprising the step of: moving the deposit item away from the access opening with the item transport to a first internal area wherein the deposit is not accessible through the access opening, wherein the image of the deposit item in step (b) is captured when the deposit item is in the first internal area, wherein the interior area of the deposit accepting machine includes a second internal area, wherein the deposit item is stored in the interior area in the second internal area, and subsequent to step (c) further comprising the step of passing the deposit item from the first internal area to the second internal area, in order to allow the customer to verify the contents/details of the deposit before allowing final completion of the deposit transaction.

7. Claims 2, 4, 12, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston in view of Cataldo et al (US 4,245,902, previously cited).

The teachings of Peters et al as modified by Johnston have been discussed above. Peters et al also teaches the deposit accepting machine including an access opening (a cash and/or check deposit facility, see column 2 lines 41-42).

Peters et al as modified by Johnston fails to specifically teach that the user image and the item image are simultaneously displayed through the display, the user image and the item image are displayed as a single combined image and further comprising

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the step of storing the single combined image in a storage device, a movable door selectively enables access to the interior area through the access opening, and wherein in step (a) the user image is captured responsive to the user moving the door to a position opening the access opening

Cataldo et al teaches a method comprising the steps of: capturing a user image of a user with an external area imaging device (lens 26 of dual camera 25), wherein the external area imaging device has a field of view including an exterior area outside of a deposit accepting machine, capturing an item image of a deposit item placed inside the deposit accepting machine with an interior area imaging device (lens 27 of dual camera 25), wherein the interior area imaging device has a field of view including an interior area inside the deposit accepting machine, the user image and the item image are recorded for simultaneous display (see figure 3) through a display device (not shown), the user image and the item image are displayed as a single combined image and further comprising the step of storing the single combined image in a storage device (film), the deposit accepting machine includes an access opening, wherein a movable door (14) selectively enables access to the interior area through the access opening, and wherein in step (a) the user image is captured responsive to the user moving the door to a position opening the access opening (see figures 1-3, column 1 lines 19-23, 35-46, column 1 line 56 - column 2 line 26, column 2 lines 50-53).

In view of Cataldo et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston, the user image and the item image are

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simultaneously displayed through the display, the user image and the item image are displayed as a single combined image and further comprising the step of storing the single combined image in a storage device, a movable door selectively enables access to the interior area through the access opening, and wherein in step (a) the user image is captured responsive to the user moving the door to a position opening the access opening, in order to provide a convenient display of the images rather than making a user scroll or flip through the images, to allow the deposit of larger items such as a bag or package, and to save resources by only capturing images when a user wishes to make a deposit.

8. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston in view of Graef et al (US 5,540,425, previously cited).

The teachings of Peters et al as modified by Johnston have been discussed above.

Peters et al as modified by Johnston fails to specifically teach wherein the storage device is in operative connection with a server, and further comprising the step of accessing the item image from a remote computer through the server.

Graef et al teaches a method comprising the steps of: capturing item images of a deposit item placed inside a deposit accepting machine (10) with an interior area imaging device (scanner imager 80), wherein the interior area imaging device has a field of view including an interior area inside the deposit accepting machine, displaying the item images to a user through a display (not shown) operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, wherein a storage device (memory of the CPU 600) is in

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operative connection with a server (an external database, such as a bank or similar financial institution), and further comprising the step of accessing the item image from a remote computer through the server (this step is necessarily present since the purpose of storing the information in a external database is to provide access to the information from a remote computer) (see figures 1, 3, 10, 21-23D, 25, column 1 lines 8-19, column 1 line 48 - column 2 line 24, column 5 lines 53 - column 6 line 27, column 10 lines 1-17, column 13 line 43 - column 14 line 3, column 15 lines 15-30, column 16 lines 11-27, column 17 lines 54-59, column 19 line 63 - column 20 line 21, column 20 lines 40-46, column 24 line 43 - column 25 line 21).

In view of Graef et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston, wherein the storage device is in operative connection with a server, and further comprising the step of accessing the item image from a remote computer through the server, in order to allow reading of any other machine readable indicia (for example, MICR characters, bar codes) on the item while also allowing imaging of the item, and to transmit the transaction data to the host for further processing/verification.

9. Claims 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston in view of Henry et al (US 5,774,059, previously cited).

The teachings of Peters et al as modified by Johnston have been discussed above. Peters et al also teaches the computer being in operative connection with a

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clock device (37), and further comprising recording at least one current time during execution of at least one of the method steps, wherein in the storing step data representative of the recorded current time is stored in associated relation with the user image and the item image (see figure 3 and column 2 lines 45-59).

Peters et al as modified by Johnston fails to teach the user input received includes a deposit bag identifier, wherein the input received includes a deposit bag identification number input through the keypad, the user input further including amount data representative of an amount associated with the deposit item, and wherein the amount is displayed through the display with the user image and the item image, storing data representative of the amount with the user image and item image in associated relation in a storage device, and accessing with a remote computer through the server the associated stored data representative of the recorded time and amount.

Henry et al teaches a method including the steps of: receiving user input from a user through at least one input device (key receptacle 20, keypad 22) in operative connection with a deposit accepting machine, comparing through operation of a computer, data corresponding to at least a portion of the user input to data stored in a data store for a corresponding relationship (keys and data associated with the keys), enabling the user to access the interior area to place the deposit item therein responsive to the input data and stored data having a corresponding relationship, wherein the user input received includes a deposit bag identifier (a deposit number inscribed upon the parcel being deposited), the input device includes a keypad (22) and wherein the input received includes a deposit bag identification number input through

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the keypad, the user input further including amount data representative of an amount associated with the deposit item, and wherein the amount is displayed through a display (28), storing data representative of the amount in a storage device, the deposit accepting machine includes a storage device (a database of accesses to electronic lock 12) wherein the recorded time and amount are stored in the storage device (see figures 1-4, column 3 lines 18-28, column 4 line 66 - column 6 line 39, column 7 line 61-64, column 16 line 42-53, column 18 line 19-34).

In view of Henry et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston, the user input received includes a deposit bag identifier, wherein the input received includes a deposit bag identification number input through the keypad, the user input further including amount data representative of an amount associated with the deposit item, and wherein the amount is displayed through the display with the user image and the item image, storing data representative of the amount with the user image and item image in associated relation in a storage device, and accessing with a remote computer through the server the associated stored data representative of the recorded time and amount, in order to provide and record complete transaction details.

10. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston and Cataldo et al as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Henry et al.

While Peters et al as modified by Johnston and Cataldo teaches simultaneously displaying the depositor image and the item image through the display, Peters et al as modified by Johnston and Cataldo fails to specifically teach simultaneously displaying the data along with the depositor image and the item image through the display.

The teachings of Henry et al have been discussed above.

In view of Henry et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston and Cataldo, simultaneously displaying the data along with the depositor image and the item image through the display, in order to display the complete transaction details in a single display screen, thereby increasing the convenience for the user.

11. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston in view of Blumstein et al (US 5,589,855, previously cited).

The teachings of Peters et al as modified by Johnston have been discussed above.

Peters et al as modified by Johnston fails to teach the user input further including data representative of a first amount of a first type item included in the deposit item and a second amount of a second type item included in the deposit item, and wherein the first amount and the second amount are displayed with the user image and the item image.

Blumstein et al teaches a method including the steps of: a user entering data, into a deposit accepting machine (an ATM), representative of a first amount of a first type (dollars) item included in the deposit item and a second amount of a second type (cents) item included in the deposit item, and wherein the first amount and the second amount are displayed (see figures 4, 5, column 7 lines 8-38).

In view of Blumstein et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston, the user input further including data representative of a first amount of a first type item included in the deposit item and a second amount of a second type item included in the deposit item, and wherein the first amount and the second amount are displayed with the user image and the item image, in order to provide the ability to deposit dollars as well as cents.

12. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston and Henry et al as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Cataldo et al.

Peters et al as modified by Johnston and Henry et al fails to specifically teach wherein in the storing step the amount, user image and item image are stored as a single combined image in the storage device.

The teachings of Cataldo et al have been discussed above.

In view of Cataldo et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston and Henry et al, in the storing step the amount,

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user image and item image are stored as a single combined image in the storage device, in order to provide a convenient display of the images rather than making a user scroll or flip through the images.

13. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston in view of Abecassis (US 5,422,468, previously cited).

The teachings of Peters et al as modified by Johnston have been discussed above.

Peters et al as modified by Johnston fails to teach presenting on the display a prompt message for a user to input a receipt number corresponding to a number of receipts to be provided, receiving from a user a receipt number input through an input device operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, providing with a receipt delivery device operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, a number of receipts corresponding to the receipt number input by the user, wherein the receipt delivery device includes a printer, wherein the printer is operative to print the number of receipts, each receipt including indicia corresponding to the amount.

However, Peters et al does teach printing a receipt including indicia corresponding to the amount, and presenting on the display a prompt message for a user to input whether a mini statement is requested, receiving from the user an indication input through an input device operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine of whether the mini statement is requested, providing with a receipt delivery device operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine the receipt and mini

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statement, wherein the receipt delivery device includes a printer, wherein the printer is operative to print the receipt and mini statement, each receipt and mini statement including the amount (see column 2 lines 9-12).

In view of Peters et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston, presenting on the display a prompt message for a user to input whether a receipt is to be provided, receiving from a user an input through an input device operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, providing with a receipt delivery device operatively connected to the deposit accepting machine, a receipt, wherein the receipt delivery device includes a printer, wherein the printer is operative to print the receipt, each receipt including indicia corresponding to the amount, in order to provide the user with a hard copy of the transaction details, thereby allowing the user to review the transaction details at a later time without the need to read the flex disc.

Peters et al as modified by Johnston fails to teach inputting a receipt number corresponding to a number of receipts to be provided, and the printer printing the number of receipts.

Abecassis teaches a method including the step of: providing a number of receipts, each receipt including indicia corresponding to the amount (see figures 3, 4, and column 3 lines 16-19).

In view of Abecassis' teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston, inputting a receipt number corresponding to a number of

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receipts to be provided, and the printer printing the number of receipts, in order to provide the ability to provide multiple receipts to the user for record keeping/filing purposes.

14. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peters et al as modified by Johnston in view of Tranchita et al (US 5,973,730, previously cited).

The teachings of Peters et al as modified by Johnston have been discussed above.

Peters et al as modified by Johnston fails to specifically teach wherein the item image capturing device comprises an infrared camera.

Tranchita et al teaches an automated teller machine utilizing an image capturing device, wherein the image capturing device comprises an infrared camera (see figure 4, column 1 lines 50-64, column 2 lines 5-13, 41-52, and column 3 lines 56-61).

In view of Tranchita et al's teachings, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include, with the method as taught by Peters et al as modified by Johnston, the item image capturing device comprises an infrared camera, in order to provide a camera that will adequately record images despite the amount or variation in background illumination (see column 1 lines 50-64).

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed 10/3/2002 (with respect to claims 22 and 23) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

16. In response to applicant's arguments that if Johnston's displayed item can be returned then it was never "deposited", Johnston does not teach displaying an image of

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a deposited item (see pages 19-21 of the appeal brief filed on 10/3/2002), it is noted that claim 22 merely recited, "... depositing an item inside a deposit accepting machine ...". Applicants have argued that, in an exemplary form of the invention the deposit item can no longer be accessed or retrieved again by the user (see pages 17-18 of the appeal brief filed on 10/3/2002). Applicant's argument states, "... in an exemplary form ...", thus indicating that other definitions of "deposited item" are possible. Thus, there is nothing in the claims that requires that an item can no longer be accessed or retrieved again by the user, to be defined as a deposit item. Applicants are reminded that, although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Johnston clearly teaches placing a check inside the deposit accepting machine (depository apparatus 10). When the check is placed inside the depository apparatus the check has become an item deposited inside the deposit accepting machine, since the check is now located within the inside of the depository apparatus 10. The check is scanned by scanning means 76, located inside the depository apparatus 10, the image is displayed on display 24. Thus, Johnston does teach displaying an image of a deposited item.

17. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 and 24-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In summary, as discussed above, Peters et al teaches capturing a deposit item image and a depositor image and storing the images on a disk in an encrypted form. Johnston teaches capturing a deposit item image, displaying the item image to the user

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in order to allow the user to confirm the contents of the deposit transaction before completion of the transaction. In view of Johnston teachings, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would combine the teachings of Johnston with the teachings of Peters et al, in order to allow the user to confirm the contents of the deposit item image and the depositor image, before completing the transaction by writing the images to the disc.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jared J. Fureman whose telephone number is (703) 305-0424. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 am - 4:30 PM M-T, and every other Friday.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on (703) 305-3503. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.



jjf

December 19, 2002


MICHAEL G. LEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800